The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL.*

LONDON:—F. Algar, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C. George Street & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. Gordon & Gotch, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, *Old Jewry*, E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street.*

PARIS AND EUROPE:—Leon de Rosny, 19, *Rue Monsieur, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—Andrew Wind, 133, *Nassau Street.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Gotch, *Melbourne & Sydney.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—Bean & Black, *San Francisco.*

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—Sayle & Co., *Square, Singapore.* C. Heinszen & Co., *Manila.*

CHINA:—*Macao*, Messrs A. A. de Mello & Co. *Swatow*, Campbell & Co. *Amoy*, Wilson, Nicholls & Co. *Foochow*, Hedge & Co. *Shanghai*, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh. *Yokohama*, Lane, Crawford & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital..................£1,500,000.

RATES of Interest Allowed on Deposits.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
„ 6 „ „ 4% „ „
„ 12 „ „ 5% „ „

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Capital,..............................£800.000.
Reserve Fund,.........................£100,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Rates of Interest Allowed on Deposits.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 per cent. „
„ 12 „ 5 per cent. „

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

Subscribed Capital...............£933,000.
Paid-up Capital..................£466,250.
Reserve Fund,.................... £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39a, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
National Provincial Bank of England.
National Bank of Scotland.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital Fully Paid-up.........£3,200,000.
Reserve Fund..................... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

London,	Bourbon,	San Francisco,
Marseilles,	Bombay,	Hongkong,
Lyons,	Calcutta,	Hankow,
Nantes,	Shanghai,	Foochow.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital,.......5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund,.........1,500,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—The Hon. W. Keswick.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.

Adolf Andre, Esq.	H. de C. Forbes, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq.	H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
	W. S. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong,......Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager.
Shanghai,.........Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ 5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE Have This Day entered into Partnership as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "Chater & Vernon."

J. THEO. CHATER.
J. Y. V. VERNON.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880. jy1

NOTICE.

WE Have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS under the Style of "Cohen and Georg."

CHAS. C. COHEN.
ERICH GEORG.

Hongkong, May 17, 1880. je17

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has To-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1880. au1

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the New York Board of Underwriters.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD of American and Foreign SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS, AND AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

BASS' PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints, bottled by Pattersen & Hibbert, in *Splendid Condition.*

Fine OLD PORT, in 1 doz. Cases.

Boord's GINGERWINE.

After-dinner & Breakfast CLARETS, in 1 doz. Quarts.

Mulsow's Celebrated German VEGETABLES, PRESERVES, SAUSAGES, FRUITS, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, &c.

Also,

TWO Large "Herrings" PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Peddar's Wharf Buildings.

Hongkong, June 5, 1880.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts....................$16 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints......................$17 per 2 doz. „

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

A. RAUTERT, MAYNZ. DELICIOUS TABLE BEER; AWARDED FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, Sydney Exhibition.

SANDER & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, May 18, 1880. je18

NOW READY.

PRICE, $1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. Parker.

Can be obtained from Kelly & Walsh at Shanghai and Hongkong, at Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, and at the *China Mail* Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED Ex *"GLENORCHY,"* &c.

RACQUET and TENNIS SHOES.	Cash's Friction TOWELS.
French Kid & Calf SUMMER SHOES.	Walnut Stationery CASES and INKSTANDS.
Dawson's Calf BOOTS and SHOES.	Mordan's PRESSES, Letter and Foolscap Size.
New Shapes in DRAB and Black FELTS.	Postal BALANCES and Family SCALES.
Fine and Coarse STRAWS.	CHIT BOOKS, with and without Covers.
Calcutta PITH HATS and HELMETS.	MOLLISCORIUM for Harness.
PERFUMERY and Toilet SOAPS.	BILLIARD CUES, Tips and Tip Fasteners.
Prickly Heat and Carbolic SOAP.	
Toilet BRUSHES and COMBS.	
Turkish TOWELS.	

English and American PLAYING CARDS.
READING LAMPS, Double and Single.
READING LAMPS, with Storm Burners.
American FIRE GRATES, fitted with Summer Fronts.
LAWN MOWER.
Silicated CARBON FILTERS.
DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES.
TABLE and FANCY GLASSWARE.

Kaisar-i-Hind, Algerien and Little Devil CIGARETTES.
"General Pel" CIGARS.
Manila CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
Cut Gold Leaf TOBACCO.
Meerschaum PIPES, Cigar and Cigarette HOLDERS.

RUBBER SEA BOOTS.	COIR MATS and MATTING.
LIFE JACKETS and SWIMMING BELTS.	ICE CHEST.
AIR BED and CUSHIONS.	Do. PITCHERS.
	Do. PAILS and TONGS.

BURGUNDY, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, CHABLIS and other light WINES.
GOOD BREAKFAST CLARETS, from $4.00 per Dozen.
COWSLIP and ORANGE WINE, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880. jy1

For Sale.

TO BE SOLD or LET.

A BUNGALOW on one of the best Hill Sites, on the northern slope of Mount Kellet, commanding the best views on all sides. It is substantially constructed, entirely of Brick and Stone; contains Verandahs on all sides, a Large Entrance Hall, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Store Room, three Bed Rooms (with a Bath Room attached to each), Dressing Room, English Kitchen handsomely fitted and Scullery attached: a Drying Room, which may be used as a Bed Room, Servants' Room, Godown for Coals, &c., and Out-houses.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1880.

To Let.

TO LET.

A Portion of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s PREMISES in Queen's Road, suitable for Chambers or Offices.

Hongkong, June 9, 1880. jy9

TO BE LET or SOLD.

BUILDING, Bathing, Lawn Tennis, and Garden Sites, at KOWLOON.

Apply to
"Hongkong Dispensary."

Hongkong, May 18, 1880.

TO LET or TO LEASE.

THE Desirable BUNGALOW, known as "Cronest," at Victoria Gap.—With immediate Possession.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 25, 1880. je25

TO BE LET.

BURROWS' Massive-Built GODOWNS, Praya East,—No. 44, very suitable for Dry Goods; and Nos. 43, 56a, 59a, for Coal; with Private Wharf.

The GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111a, and 113, Wanchi Road.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 19, 1880.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of Houses Nos. 3 and 4.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the Hollywood Road, containing six Rooms and Out-houses. Nos. 3 and 9, Seymour Terrace.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1880.

TO BE LET, on Lease for Building, a Piece of GROUND, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at Spring Garden, on Inland Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to
BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.

Two ROOMS in Club Chambers.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Elegant English and American-Made
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OIL PAINTING, ENGRAVINGS,
OLEOGRAPHS, GLASSWARE,
PLATED WARE, PIANO,
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 15th June, 1880, at 2 p.m., at the Residence of Miss Lamb, No. 14, Hollywood Road,—

The whole of the Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

Crimson Rep-covered Drawing-room Suite.

English-made Walnut Marble-top Cheffonier, with Glass.

Blackwood Inlaid Marble-top Centre Table.

Marble-top Tables.

Crystal Gasalier and Gas Brackets.

Oil Painting, Oleographs, Engravings.

Bronzes, Vases, Statuettes, and Ornaments.

Elegant Carpets and Velvet Hearth-Rugs.

Handsome Mirrors on Marble-top Stands.

Chimney Glasses and Clocks.

Extension Dining Table, English-made Mahogany Cheffonier with Glass, Whatnots.

Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets.

Glass and Plated Ware.

English-made Mahogany Morocco-covered Dining-room Suite.

English-made Walnut Camel's-Hair Cloth-covered Bedroom Suite.

American-made Walnut Marble-top Low Bureau with Glass.

Double Bedsteads, Wardrobes with Plate Glass Doors.

Cheval Glasses.

English-made Walnut Davenport.

English-made Mahogany Tables and Chairs.

A Cottage PIANO, by Lunan, Lubeck, made expressly for this climate.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

The whole will be on view on the 13th and 14th June.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 3, 1880. je15

Intimations.

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of MEMBERS of the Hongkong Club will be Held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at 2.15 p.m.

By Order of the General Committee,

F. R. ROGERS,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, June 10, 1880. je18

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th Instant until the 3rd Proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 10, 1880. jy3

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

Adjustment of Bonus for the Year 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December 1879, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 15th June next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880. je16

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 118.

CHINA SEA.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

Cape of Good Hope Light-house.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Cape of Good Hope Light was exhibited for the First Time at Sunset of the 28th Instant.

The Illuminating Apparatus is Dioptric of the Fourth Order, shewing a *fixed Red* Light from S. 32° E to S. 10° E., a *fixed White* Light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from S. 10° E. round by S. and W. to N. 8½° E., and a *fixed Red* Light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from N. 8½° E. till it is shut in by Ma-urh Point. The bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward.

The Light is elevated 171 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, the *White* Light should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles, and the *Red* Light at 8.

The Tower is round, of iron, 10 feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 22 feet.

The Tower, Dwellings and Boundary Wall are painted white.

Approximate Position:—Lat. 23° 14′
Long. 116° 47′

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Swatow, 31st May, 1880. jy1

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 119.

CHINA SEA.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

Sugar Loaf Island Light-house.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sugar Loaf Island Light was exhibited for the First Time at Sunset of the 29th Instant.

The Illuminating Apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, shewing a *fixed White* Light varied by *Red* Flashes at half minute intervals and visible all round.

The Light is elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible 8 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of iron, 9½ feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 21½ feet.

The Tower and Lantern Dome are painted red and the Dwellings white.

Approximate Position:—Lat. 23° 19′ 8″
Long. 116° 44′ 25″

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Swatow, 31st May, 1880. jy1

In the Matter of the Estate of KWOK ACHEONG, *late of Hongkong, Merchant, Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of KWOK ACHEONG, who died at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose Will was duly proved by Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po, of No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, aforesaid, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 30th day of April, 1880, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po at their residence, aforesaid, or to Messrs Brereton & Wotton, the Solicitors of the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, aforesaid on or before the 1st day of September, 1880. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Kwok Acheong, amongst the Parties entitled thereto having regard to the Claims of which the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po or their Solicitors the said Messrs Brereton & Wotton have then had notice; and that the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said Kwok Yin Kai and Kwok Yung Po had not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1880.

BRERETON & WOTTON,
29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.

au1

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the Winter as usual.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c.

FROM NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., Limited, Glasgow, can be had in any Quantity on application to

THE BORNEO Co., Ld., *Agents.*

Hongkong, March 8, 1880. 8mr81

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of the Purchase of certain Valuable PROPERTIES and the Extension of the BUSINESS of the Company, the General Agents, with the sanction of the Consulting Committee, have decided to issue Debentures for $800,000, bearing Interest, payable Half Yearly, at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, and redeemable at Par as under, say

$50,000 on the 30th June, 1882.
50,000 „ 30th „ 1883.
60,000 „ 30th „ 1884.
70,000 „ 30th „ 1885.
70,000 „ 30th „ 1886.

The Bonds will be of $500 each and the Numbers falling to be paid off will be drawn for periodically.

Applications for Loans will be Received by the General Agents until Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th June current, accompanied by a Deposit of Ten per Cent. of the amount applied for, and the Balance will become payable on the allotment being made.

Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the General Agents.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, June 10, 1880. je25

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1880. jy1

In the Matter of the Trust Deed for the Benefit of the CREDITORS *of the Estate of* WILLIAM McGREGOR SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held pursuant to the 167th Section of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1864, before the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, at the Court House of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1880, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon, when the Trustee will receive Proofs of Debt and submit a Statement of the whole Estate collected by him, and of the Property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being so outstanding, and of all the Receipts and of all the Payments thereout made, and any Creditor may attend and examine such Statement and compare the Receipts with the Payments. And the Meeting will declare by resolution whether any and what part of the said produce of the Estate (after making a reasonable deduction for future contingencies) shall be divided amongst the Creditors.

In the meantime Proofs of Debt will be received by the Undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1880.

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Trustee,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

jy2

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label. Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELCHERS & Co. are our only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.

New York, July 9, 1878. au12

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Messageries Maritimes Steamer *TIBRE*, Captain de la Marcelle, shortly expected from Hankow, *en route* for LONDON, will take a limited amount of Cargo for that Port.

Hongkong, June 11, 1880.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI *VIA* AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW *and Ports on the* YANGTSZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship *"Hector,"* Capt. E. Billings, will be despatched on or about the 14th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 7, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *"Anchises,"* Capt. C. Jackson, will be despatched on or about the 19th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 10, 1880.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *"Teucer,"* Captain R. T. Power, will be despatched on or about the 12th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1880.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship *"Moray,"* Captain M. J. Butcher, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1880. je15

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship *"Japan,"* Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1880. je15

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *"Fleurs Castle,"* Kidder, Commander, expected hereon or about the 13th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1880.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship *"Pizarro,"* Jackson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 31, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship *"McNear,"* Taylor, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, May 31, 1880.

FOR HONOLULU.

The A 1 British Bark *"Spirit of the Age,"* Williams, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, May 21, 1880.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The 5/6 L.1.1. German Bark *"Ellida,"* Winters, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship *"Clydesdale,"* Hatfield, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, May 19, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship *"Wm. H. Marcy,"* Marcy, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 24, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship *"Twilight,"* W. C. Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 21, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship *"Centennial,"* Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark *"Palestine,"* Maynard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1880.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED Ex "AMERICAN MAIL."

Codfish BALLS.
Pig's Head CHEESE.
Devilled HAM.
Compressed HAM.
CAVIARE.
California Golden SYRUP.

Merritt's CIDER.
Whittaker's HAMS.
COMB HONEY in Frame and Bottle.
Very Fine Eastern CREAM CHEESE.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Pickled PIG PORK.
Boneless CODFISH.
Salmon BELLIES.
MACKEREL.

Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lbs. Tins.
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
California BISCUITS in Cask and Tins.
Ginger CAKES.
Milk BISCUITS.
Soda BISCUITS.
Wafer BISCUITS.
Alphabet BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

CORNMEAL.
RYE MEAL.
HOMINY, Small and Large.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
SHELLBACK,
PECAN, and
BARCELONA NUTS.

Canned Table Fruits.

Bartlett PEARS.
PEACHES.
GREENGAGES.
APRICOTS.
QUINCES.
&c., &c.

Late Arrivals.
ROYAL BRISTOL GINGER ALE, in Pint Bottles.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S HOUSEHOLD STORES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS' CELEBRATED PRESERVES.

CHUBB'S PADLOCKS,
TILL LOCKS,
BOX LOCKS,
CUPBOARD LOCKS,
&c., &c.

American PADLOCKS, and Builder's LOCKS.
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' Table CUTLERY.
Combination Champagne KNIVES,
Pocket KNIVES,
SCISSORS,
RAZORS,
&c., &c.

BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
ALLUMINIUM Gold PEN and PENCIL CASES.
Billiard CHALK and CUE TIPS.
WELLINGTON'S Knife POLISH.
PLATE POWDER.
Metallic TAPE LINES.

A Large Assortment of FANCY AND OFFICE STATIONERY.
Superfine Note PAPER, from 50 Cents per Box, of 5 Quires.
ENVELOPES, from 20 Cents per Hundred.
FOOLSCAP.
Letter PAPER.
Blotting PAPER.
Printing PAPER.
Drawing PAPER.
Blank BOOKS.
Copying BOOKS.
Oil PAPER.
Drying PAPER.
Blotting PADS.
PENS.
INK.
AND ALL OFFICE REQUISITES.

N.B.—Our Papers and Envelopes are imported direct from Manufactory, and the quality for price is unsurpassed, if not unequalled in Hongkong.

NOVELS! NOVELS!! NOVELS!!!

WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC WORKS, &c.

Very Fine "Cable Coil" TOBACCO.
"Empress of India," and Best "Navy" in Sticks.
CIGARS,
CAVITE,
PRINCESSA,
FORTIN, and
MEISIG.
CHEROOTS, CAVITE, AND PRINCESSA.

SHIPS' STORES of every Description.
HEMP, and COTTON CANVAS.
RUSSIAN, MANILLA, and WIRE ROPE.
SAIL-MAKING, and RIGGING promptly executed.

Hongkong, May 18, 1880.

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *PESHAWUR*, Captain REYNOLDSON, will leave this on MONDAY, the 14th June, at 5 p.m.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, June 8, 1880. jel4

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *SINDH*, Commandant MONGE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 20th of June, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, *Agent.*

Hongkong, June 8, 1880. je21

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL *and* UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about the 1st July, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th June. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, *Agent.*

Hongkong, June 1, 1880. jyl

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP "*YANGTSE.*"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 4 O'clock p.m. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 12th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, *Agent.*

Hongkong, June 6, 1880. jel4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRIT. BARQUE "*MELBREK*," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, June 10, 1880. jel7

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 263,268
TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880	Tls. 913,268

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. M. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., *Bankers.*

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., *Agent*, 8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, May 11, 1880. 1oc80

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company	£1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up	£ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of	£ 120,000 "
Annual Income	£ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., *Agents, Hongkong & Canton.*

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF *His Majesty King George The First*, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against *Fire* to the extent of $45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, July 8, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Intimations.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD. Good News for all!

PROF. HERMAN'S WORLD RENOWNED VERMIN DESTROYER!

Which is known to be Far Superior to Anything yet discovered for Killing

Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cock-roaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, &c., &c.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be equally efficacious with the Tea Plants.

SOLD IN PACKETS.

At One Shilling per packet; or six Packets for Five Shillings.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTION FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

MANUFACTORY:—

GRAVEL LANE, Houndsditch, CITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

This powder discovery has gained for Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Hongkong Agents:—F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
W. CRUICKSHANK, *Victoria Dispensary.*

1jne80 1w3 no.3 1jne81

AH-TOW & Co., SHIP'S COMPRADORE, STEVEDORE, BALLASTER AND WATER SUPPLIER, *Hongkong & Whampoa, (the same Proprietor)*

Keep on hand and for sale, well assorted Oilman's Stores & Coal of all kinds.

Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast and fresh Provisions at moderate charges.

F59, PRAYA WEST. se3

館 辦 典 成 口 街 典 永

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship "*Tibre*," Capt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for LONDON *via* SINGAPORE and GALLE, on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1880, at Daylight.

Hongkong, June 12, 1880. je15

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "*Kwangtung*," Captain YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 14th Instant, at 9 a.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 12, 1880. je14

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

EMMA, German 3-masted schooner, Capt. P. T. Michelsen.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

PIZARRO, British ship, Captain J. N. Jackson.—Borneo Company, Limited.

MCNEAR, American ship, Captain W. Taylor.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MINNIE CARVILL, British barque, Capt. P. T. Clark.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

EL CAPITAN, American ship, Capt. W. P. Lincoln.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WILLIAM RITSON, British barque, Capt. Brough.—Melchers & Co.

CILURNUM, British ship, Capt. Beadle.—Wieler & Co.

CLIFTON, British barque, Capt. Davies.—Borneo Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Capt. Rodd.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

OSAKA, British barque, Captain Lowe.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

WILLIAM MANSON, British barque, Capt. Kindred.—Russell & Co.

LADY BOWEN, British barque, Captain Pain.—Captain.

HEDVIG, British barque, Capt. Davy.—Siemssen & Co.

HERMINE, Swedish barque, Captain F. Longren.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11, *Gesine Brons*, German barque, 402, F. von Tillmbach, Newchwang May 26, Beans.—Wieler & Co.

June 11, *Chateaubriand*, French barque, 357, G. Leroy, Newchwang May 22, Beans.—Carlowitz & Co.

June 12, *Yangtse*, British steamer, 782, Schultze, Shanghai June 8, General.—Siemssen & Co.

June 12, *Amoy*, British steamer, from Canton.

June 12, *Douglas*, British steamer, 864, J. O. Abbott, Foochow June 9, Amoy 10, and Swatow 11, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

June 12, *Hermine*, Swedish barque, 289, F. Longren, Honolulu April 28, General.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

June 12, *Peshawur*, British steamer, 2240, D. Reynoldson, Shanghai June 9, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 12, *Janet*, British 3-m. schooner, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

June 12, *Strathleven*, for Nagasaki.
12, *Sumida Maru*, for Kobe, &c.
12, *Mirzapore*, for Shanghai.
12, *Yangtse*, for Canton.
12, *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai.
12, *Diamante*, for Amoy.
12, *Claverhouse*, for Melbourne, &c.

CLEARED.

Palestine, for New York.
Cuba, for Tabasco.
Ellen, for Newchwang.
Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.
Quinta, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Peshawur*, from Shanghai, Mr B. Solomon, and Mr Labadie.

Per *Yangtse*, from Shanghai, 84 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, 72 Chinese deck.

Per *Hermine*, from Honolulu, 146 Chinese.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sumida Maru*, for Yokohama, Lieut. C. A. P. Jones, Lieut. G. Drury, Lieut. A. W. O. Pitch, and 1 Chinese; for Kobe, 1 Chinese.

Per *Mirzapore*, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Messrs Law-tai-yin, Chesler Glass, F. W. Barrett, W. Lake, and 12 Chinese; from Southampton, Messrs E. D. Fraser, H. Cockburn, H. Tulford, G. Fittock, S. Butler, and H. Mortimer; from Port Said, Mr H. Joly; from Bombay, Messrs C. Rustomjee, P. Cooverjee and servant.

Per *Claverhouse*, for Melbourne, &c., Mr and Mrs Smedley and 2 children, Captain Webb, 11 Europeans steerage, and 105 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Messrs J. B. Alcott, and Wm. Joist.

Per *Ping-on*, for Haiphong, Mr Molsen.

Per *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, for Amoy, 2 Europeans, and 200 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans, and 200 Chinese.

Per *Quinta*, for Saigon, about 90 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The German barque *Gesine Brons* reports: First part of the voyage light variable winds with thick fog and rain to Shantung Promotory, thence fresh E. and Northerly winds, from 37 North 123 East experienced very heavy gale with much rain and sea, causing the ship to work heavily; the gale lasting three days, then stiff breeze until 27 North, thence very heavy southerly winds with heavy squalls and much rain until 24 North, thence fresh N.E. and E.W.E. winds with squalls and rain to port.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports: Left Foochow on 9th June, Amoy 10th, and Swatow on 11th. From Foochow to Amoy moderate N.E. winds and rain; Amoy to Swatow fresh N.E. winds and rain; Swatow to Hongkong strong N.E. winds and cloudy weather. Passed S. S. off Tongmi Point bound North. In Foochow: S. S. *Gleneagles*, *Glenroy*, *Glenlyon*, *Teucer*, *Braemar Castle*, *Kenmure Castle*, *Menmuir*, *Benarty*, and *Killarney*. In Amoy: S. S. *Glenfalloch*, *Hailoong*, and *Emuy*. In Swatow: S. S. *Celtic Monarch*, *Yottung*, and *Lydia*.

The Swedish barque *Hermine* reports: Fine weather and light winds, last two days fresh N.E. winds.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—Per *Kwangtung*, at 8.30 a.m., on Monday, the 14th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, AND LONDON.—Per *Tibre*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 14th inst.

For JAPAN *via* NAGASAKI.—Per *Malacca*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALCUTTA.—Per *Japan* and *Moray*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—The Australian Contract Packet *Bowen*, will be despatched from Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th Instant, with Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m. Supplementary mail on board *with 10 cents late fee* till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it viâ Galle.

Hongkong, June 12, 1880. jel4

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

9 a.m.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Coast Ports.

5 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, *June* 12.

OPIUM.—	New Patna, cash	$642½ a 645
"	Old " cash	640
"	New Benares, cash	597½
"	Old " cash	—
"	New Malwa, credit	750 a 790
	Allowance, Taels 12.	
"	Old Malwa, credit	—

Exchange.

Bank, Wire	3/9
" Demand	3/9¼
" 30 days' sight	3/9⅝
" 4 months' sight	3/9⅞
Credits, 4 " "	3/10⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/10¼
India, Wire	224½
" demand	225½
Shanghai, demand	73½
" 30 days' sight	74
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	27.35
Sovereigns	5.30

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 60 % prem, sales.
Union Ins. Soc. of C'ton, $1,425 per share, sales.
China Traders' Ins. Co., $1,450 per share.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,075 per share.
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725 per share.
Chinese Ins. Co., $297½ per share, sales.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., $340 per share.
China Fire Ins. Co., $225 per share.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 5 % prem.
H.K. C. M. S.-boat Co., $24 prem, sales.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 5 per s.
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 100 per s.
Hongkong Gas Co., $80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Co., $69 per s., buyers
China Sugar Refining Co., $160 per sh. sales.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(*Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.*)

HONGKONG, *June* 12

ANEROMETER—	9 A.M.	30.000
Do.	1 P.M.	29.980
Do.	4 P.M.	—
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.	74
Do.	1 P.M.	76
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	73
Do. Do.	1 P.M.	75
Do. Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum		76
Do. Minimum over night		74

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 5th Inst., Mrs J. M. ROGERSON, of a Daughter.

At Marienheim, Sicawei road, on the 4th Inst., Mrs J. F. RODEWALD, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th Inst., at the residence of the Rev. Dr Nelson, Hongkew, JAS. PARLANE, of Maghull, Lancashire, to ALICE MAUD MARIE, eldest Daughter of Henry Cooper, Shanghai.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.45 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

THE *Gazette*, of date 9th June, contains the revised Scheme of Grants-in-aid which is stated to have been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 17th April last. Notice of the approval of this slightly modified version of the system, under which grants-in-aid will be hereafter extended to managers of schools in the Colony, is now given officially; and it is therefore presumed that, under the clause that six months' previous notice must be given in the *Gazette* before the Government can interfere in any way with the stipulations of the Code, the revised rules will not come into force before the 9th of December of this year. The insignificant nature of the alterations in the system, so far as the fundamental principles of such grants are concerned, has been already dealt with pretty fully in these columns. Nothing new appears in the Revised Code, which we have not previously referred to, if we may except the reasonable and guarded recommendations made by the Inspector of Schools with regard to the grants for Building. These propositions—six in number—were published in January last, when they appeared in the *Gazette* as having been sent home for approval to the proper authorities. They are now embodied word for word as Clause 29 of the new Scheme, and are as follows:—

29. BUILDING GRANTS.

1. Aid is not granted to build new public schools unless the Government is satisfied—
   (*a*.) That there is a sufficient population requiring a school in the vicinity.
   (*b*.) That the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency.
2. The grants made by the Government for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up public schools, are not to exceed one-half of the actual cost.
3. The site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be previously approved by His Excellency the Governor.
4. The extension of the area of existing school-rooms to receive more scholars, and the addition of teachers' dwellings to existing school-rooms, are treated *pro tanto* as new case under Article 2.
5. The trust deed must declare the premises to be granted in trust for educational purposes and for no other purpose whatever. It must provide for the legal ownership of the premises, and for the inspection and management of the school in accordance with the principles of the Grant-in-aid Scheme.
6. The grant is paid on presentation of a certificate (with balance sheet annexed), by the Building and Managing Committee of the school, setting forth that the building and conveyance are completed and that the money in hand, will, when added to the grant, meet all claims and finally close the account.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(*Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.*)

GORDON PASHA COMES TO CHINA AGAIN.

LONDON, June 11.

Gordon Pasha has started for China.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected here on the morning of the 21st inst., by the O. and O. Company's steamer *Gaelic*, which brings San Francisco dates up to the 22nd ultimo.

THE *Japan Gazette* has republished our reports of the Pitman Libel case, but as often happens, has neglected to acknowledge them. The case seems to excite great interest in Japan.

HIS HONOR Mr Justice Snowden was again occupied to-day, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, with the suit of Sands and another v. the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. The suit it will be remembered was brought for the specific performance of a contract by which the Company agreed to purchase the two slips at West Point for $145,000, half the money to be paid cash, the remainder to be paid by instalments in five years, with interest during that period of 8 per cent. The Company now wish to pay the full amount of the purchase money, but Mrs Sands refuses to accept of this. His Lordship the Chief Justice and Mr Keswick were examined to-day as to the terms under which the sale of the property took place, and the further hearing of the case will take place on Monday next.

MR J. Bremner, Paymaster, R.N., borne on the books of the *Victor Emanuel* as Naval and Victualling Storekeeper in the Naval Yard here, took his departure for England by the *City of Peking* on Tuesday last, travelling by way of San Francisco. Mr Bremner joined the service as clerk in 1855 and served throughout the Russian war then going on. He was present at the bombardment of Bomarsund in the Baltic, (medal), and afterwards went to the Black Sea in H.M.S. *London*. He also served in the trenches before Sevastopol with the Naval Brigade under Capt. Peel, R.N., (medal and clasp). Mr Bremner was a keen yachtsman, although during the latter period of his residence here he did not enter into any of the public competitions open to such sportsmen. Mr Bremner was one of the most popular officers who ever held a position in the Naval Yard at this station, and after a service of eight years here, he goes home with the kindest wishes, without exception, of every one in the yard. As a resident he was ever active in most of the amusements which tend to alleviate the monotony of our Colonial life; his departure will be regretted by a large circle of private friends, owing to his genial disposition and warm-heartedness; and the Scotchmen of the Colony will greatly miss the enthusiastic spirit and ready will which he threw into everything pertaining to the patriotic celebrations of the "Land o' Cakes."

THE following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow, third Sunday after Trinity:—

Matins.—Venite, No. 5 Monk; Psalm, No. 75 Monk; Te Deum, Oakely; Jubilate, No. 83 Monk; Anthem, "Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake;" Hymn, No. 242.

Evensong.—Psalms, No. 78 Monk; Magnificat, No. 107 Monk; Nunc Dimitus, No. 99 Monk; Hymn, No. 256; Hymn, No. 274.

THE following circular has been circulated by the Postmaster General to day:—

Attention is called to the absolute necessity for instructing Coolies who are sent to this Office with correspondence for Registry to *ask for* receipts. Nothing written on the letters or elsewhere can replace this indispensable precaution, failing which no responsibility as to the correspondence is accepted.

When letters, &c., have not been registered as desired through neglect of this, it is earnestly requested that the senders will not add to the confusion and delay which necessarily result by sending verbal messages through Coolies who cannot possibly know the addresses of the correspondence. The only thing to do is to send a Clerk to identify the articles. It is always possible they may not be found in time to be registered at all.

SR. Elysio Mendes, the chief Editor and proprietor of the *Gazeta de Noticias*—one of the leading daily papers of Rio de Janeiro—is at present in this Colony on a visit and will shortly return to Brazil in the *Vital d'Oliveira*. Our contemporary of the *India Catholica* thus writes of him:—

"Sr. Elysio Mendes, chief Editor and proprietor of one of the principal papers of Rio de Janeiro, arrived here from Egypt on the 19th April, by one of the steamers of the Italian Company, and proceeded to the Portuguese Consulate with recommendations from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Portugal. Mr Mendes, accompanied by the Consul, has gone round the town visiting all public establishments in Bombay worthy of inspection. The illustrious visitor is gathering as much information as possible for a literary work he has in view. On the 22nd April, Mr Mendes went to Goa, having been entertained on the previous day at a dinner given by the Consul, on which occasion among other guests, there was present Mr Meirelles do Canto, an accomplished gentleman, Inspector of Customs in Portuguese India. Mr Mendes goes to Hongkong *via* Calcutta, and will there join the Brazilian man-of-war in which he came as far as Egypt, with the intention of visiting some ports of China and Japan, before returning home via the United States. Mr Mendes is a member of the Embassy that has been sent by the Brasilian Government to negotiate a Treaty with the Celestial Empire."

Mr Mendes, who has been presented to the principal residents here by the Portuguese Consul-General, is a very accomplished gentleman of genial disposition and refined manners.—*Catholic Register.*

THE O. & O. S. S. *Gaelic* left San Francisco for Yokohama on the 22nd May, and may be expected there about the 12th of June, and here say nine days later.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* alludes to Madame Stella, (Professor Hennicke's travelling companion and business partner) as a daughter of Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North. This is nonsense. There is no more foundation for it than there was for an equally silly rumour that was industriously spread here regarding the Professor, who was said to be the brother of a man high in authority here.

CHARTERS effected in Amoy, during the fortnight ending June 8, are as follows:—

Natchida, 4,500 peculs, Taiwanfoo, Tientsin, Chefoo and Amoy, 28 lay days, $2,950, (about 65 cents) charterer to pay lighterage at Taku or on the Peiho river and vessel not to wait at Taku for high water.

Carl Wilhelm, 5,800 peculs, Amoy, Tientsin, Newchwang and Amoy, 30 lay days, 60 cents per pecul, charterer to pay lighterage at Taku or on the Peiho river and vessel not to wait at Taku for high water.

Auguste Bremer, 4,000 peculs, Taiwanfoo, Chefoo and Amoy, 21 lay days, $2,160.

THE *Japan Gazette* has been told on good authority, that General Kauffmann, the Russian Viceroy of the Khanates, is collecting forces and materials of war at Taschkend (or Tashkent) and that to provide for all contingencies five thousand Russian and Siberian troops are now on the way to the territory of Kuldja (Ili) to occupy certain strategic points. The incident of the rejection of the Chung How treaty is considered most unfortunate by

Russia, as the expenses of reinforcing the troops in Asia are immense; the conquests made are drains on the state, as the revenues from the conquered khanates are by no means adequate to meet even the costs of the Russian garrisons, and at an anxious time when Russia requires all her military and naval resources to be to her hand in Europe, the prospect, or even possibility, of a war with China is most embarrassing to the vexed finances, and is an additional state entanglement. It is to be hoped that Russia will for once do what is right and just. She has no claim to the territory of Ili. It is not hers by conquest, and her presence there is an injury as well as an insult to China.

The *N. C. D. News* hears from the North of the death of the well known Chinese General Kuo Sungling, which occurred at Hoo Pai lo on the night of the 22nd ult. Latterly he has been filling the post of Lieutenant-General of Chihli, and our contemporary's informant says he only took over the seals of office on the 9th May:—

From that time he complained of ill-health, but he was under the impression that his ailment was not of a serious nature. By his death China loses one of her best generals—a commander she can ill-afford to spare at the present time. Not only was he loyal to his Government, but kind to all who served under him, Europeans and natives alike, as was proved in 1865, when the Shanghai Volunteer Corps turned out to do him honour, and he returned them the highest respect he possibly could. In Amoy he also gained the good-will of Europeans and natives, and he was well-known as a good and brave soldier—one of the few Chinese generals who gave justice to his officers and men. Even during his short stay at this place (Tientsin) he has gained the good will of the foreigners he came in contact with, and was always ready and only too happy to meet Europeans—in fact, he was a straight-forward man, loyal to his country, and respected by all classes." So writes our correspondent of the death of Kuo Sung-ling.

Law Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Monday, 14th June.

Criminal Sessions—At 10 a.m.

Original Jurisdiction.

Sands & anr. v. H.K. W. Dock Coy.—At 10.30 a.m.

In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of H. Klee, a Bankrupt, (Registrar's Report) at 11 a.m.

In Probate.

In the goods of San Shai o *alias* Lum Choop, deceased.

In the goods of Chun A-lun, deceased.

In the goods of Ah Sing *alias* Yeung Wing, deceased.

In the goods of S. J. Rooston *alias* S. Bryant, deceased.

In the goods of Son Sui Suey, deceased.

In the goods of Fook See Fong, deceased.

Petition for Letters of Administration by Official Administrator.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IN REPLY.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, June 12.

Sir,—The letter which appeared in your last night's issue, from Mr G. C. Cox, the Reporter of the *Daily Press*, is hardly worth powder and shot; the tone and manner of the writer are so utterly childish, his so-called defence on the whole and in every particular stamping him as so utterly wanting in any knowledge of, or the slightest instinct towards journalistic etiquette and propriety, that I should have been greatly astonished at its appearance in your columns did I not know your ultra-liberal desire to give the fairest hearing possible to any person whatever who imagines he has a grievance. There is no reason why your character for fair-play should be tainted with an act of injustice to you, to me and to Mr Nelson. Were it not that silence might be interpreted as such an act of injustice, I should not address you now. To come to the point. Mr Nelson did *not*, in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce on the 23rd of February, use the word "rather" as qualifying, sneeringly or otherwise, his reference to Mr Pitman as "well known." I was satisfied of that most thoroughly on referring to my notes on the following day. My memory, which is a most trustworthy one as the memory of every man who has been as long a shorthand writer as I have been comes to be, supported my notes. I am also supported to the utmost by Mr Nelson, who does not remember having used such a word, cannot imagine any meaning he could have intended to convey by such a word and does not have the slightest reason to believe he did use such a word save the fact that it appears in the *Daily Press* report. In the witness box he refused to admit that the report which, with such a ridiculous perversion of terms, has been all throughout the trial dubbed the "official" report, is a correct report of what he said; he says it is a "tolerably fair" report. The statement of any casual hearer who says that he remembers Mr Nelson using the word "rather," no one in the world would accept; I certainly would not, whoever he might be. Does Mr Cox understand what *Ex pede Herculem* means? If so let him compare these two sentences respectively from his report and mine:—

Daily Press.	*China Mail.*
Mr Nelson—But it is a great question as to whether the Japanese are really a nation whose history and veracity and interest are such as that they should be selected as the persons to make coins for the Chinese.	Mr Nelson, continuing, said the great question was really whether Japan was a country whose history and ascertained honesty were such that she might be properly selected to make coins for British Colonies.

The *China Mail* report Mr Nelson says is a fair report of what he said; the other is simple nonsense. What on the earth has "veracity" to do with the question of coinage? And who ever in this world proposed that the Japanese should make coins for the Chinese? Certainly there was never a breath of such a proposal at the Chamber of Commerce. I fancy Mr Cox's slip in both cases may be due to the hardness of hearing of which he complains in his letter to you. He takes it upon him to complain in my name too, but, I am glad to say, I do not suffer from any such drawback to the practice of my profession. I mentioned the feebleness of his report to Mr Cox on March 5th, at the China Sugar Refinery meeting, and never at the Police Court, so much for *his* memory. The point whether Mr Nelson did or did not use the word "rather" was only of importance because of the extraordinary stress the Chief Justice laid on it. The foot-note which you initialled the other night was most fair and appropriate. May I add that Mr Nelson never had his attention drawn in the slightest to the difference between the two reports until this afternoon when I read them over to him. Mr G. C. Cox's statement that the *China Mail* report of the Chief Justice's remarks in sentencing Mr Pitman contained "grave errors," "entirely misrepresented what was said and made it appear to tell more against the defendant than it actually did," is simply a deliberate untruth. Let anybody compare the two reports and decide for himself. I cannot imagine a motive for making such a false statement, which reflects any credit on Mr Cox or the paper with which he is connected. If anybody desires to read reports which tell more against or for anybody than the truth does, I do not think he will find them in the columns of the *China Mail*. Very fully believing that Mr Cox has done a remarkably foolish thing in bringing himself and his petty jealousies before the public, and that he has acted unprofessionally in dragging me into the matter publicly (I have a long connection with, and a very varied experience in, the Press to look back on; and I never saw or heard of anything so radically unprofessional a publication as his letter of yesterday's date) I have only to add that both sides are now before the public and that I most emphatically decline to have any further public discussion on a matter which is not worth two seconds' consideration by the community on whom he has intruded, nor ten lines of your space.

Yours faithfully,
ROBT. SMITH,
Sub-Editor and Reporter,
China Mail.

[We have been courteous beyond cavil in this matter. We could not have refused Mr Cox's latter insertion because he made it a personal matter. Both sides have now had their say, and the correspondence must now cease.—Ed. C. M.]

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

12th June.

Sir,—I purpose having a long confabulation with you about the "recent trial," and that is my preparatory excuse for touching on the question of popular education which you are desirous to achieve. Squaring "Muffin" and "School" with any prospect of making a "pile" is denied to me because of my sex. I really want to know when the expression "cleanliness is next to godliness" first occurred. Quotation books put it down to Wesley: he only quotes it, and says so, both times—first in his sermon on Dress and then that on Visiting the Sick, remarking that they were the words of a pious man! Who was this pious man?

VÆ VICTIS.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, June 11.

Sir,—The "Magic Square" of thirty six cells asked for by "Dead Beat," may be found in this way. Let the cells to add diagonally be first filled in, each with its own number, then fill in all the empty cells backwards (2 in the bottom row next to 36, 3 next to it and so on); add up the perpendicular columns, and you will find that the three which are less than 111 are each balanced by one of the other three exceeding it by an equal number; a transposition is now easy, (the diagonal rows are already correct and must not be disturbed). Follow the same course with the horizontal rows, and

1	35	4	33	32	6
30	8	28	27	11	7
19	23	15	16	14	24
18	17	21	22	20	13
12	26	9	10	29	25
31	2	34	3	5	36

HERE YOU HAVE IT.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(*Herald.*)

A distressed British subject, named Easton, died on board the steam-ship *Orestes* on the 31st ultimo: and was buried in the cemetery at Pagoda Anchorage on the day following.

An unusually large and, in native estimation, imposing religious procession passed through the Foreign settlement on the evening of the 31st ultimo. Amongst other Idols, was one of a deified Emperor, whose image was brought from a famous temple in the City and paraded in great state—in a green chair, with sixteen bearers, attended by a numerous retinue of lictors, and sham mandarins. Many of the dresses were extremely handsome and contributed an exceptional air of brilliancy to the spectacle.

The Annual Report on the English Church Missionary Society's Boarding School for Chinese girls, shews that there are now about thirty pupils on the establishment:—the largest muster on record since the foundation of the School. The girls are instructed entirely in their native tongue, and, in addition to reading, writing, &c., are taught the usual household duties of native women of the humbler class, such as making and mending clothes, &c. Ladies desirous of inspecting the School are invited to call on any day, except Saturday, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Donations towards defraying the working expenses of this useful branch of missionary labour are solicited.

The rival members of two native guilds—whose speciality is the final preparation, or matting and rattaning of tea packages preparatory to shipment,—assembled in full force on Thursday last, and proceeded to test the merits of a warm dispute as to certain alleged infractions of a particular beat, by an appeal to mortal combat. Rusty spears, bricks, tiles, and other deadly missiles were brought into requisition, and a regular pitched battle commenced; but in the end the tongue proved mightier than the sword; and the aggressive party—after railing in good set terms at the enemy, gesticulating all the time with ferocious vehemence, and savagely brandishing their rusty spears in thin air—retired from the arena in that loose order of marching so characteristic of Celestial warriors, leaving behind only a few broken heads, in addition to a *débris* of tiles and bamboos.

The ships of the "Infant Navy," stately and sound as they may seem to the eye of the casual visitor at Pagoda Anchorage, are, after all, perhaps only a delusion and a snare. Let us take, for example, the vessel known as the *Wang Nien tsing*, which we believe means "Dynasty of 100 Ages." This marine "Terror to Western Nations" was built at the Mamoi Arsenal in 1868, and is consequently of or about twelve years old; she was docked a few weeks ago, and found to be completely worthless; her planking utterly rotten, and her actual value, as a *man-of-war*, absolutely *nil*. Yet inspired articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other leading London newspapers still tend to make people believe that China possesses in the Mamoi Arsenal a really first class naval establishment.

That the mental vision of the benighted "heathen" should be exercised over the present not altogether unlooked for course of events on the Foochow Tea Market, is perhaps only natural. But, notwithstanding the apparently gloomy outlook, the dexterous son of Han is professedly hopeful; and confidently predicts that the "nibbling" line of business to which he has this year lent himself so freely, will prove the means whereby he can play his proverbially cunning game of "beggar my neighbour." However, the game is practically in the hands of the Occidental player, whose strong trump suit will, if coolly and patiently played, lead up to a glorious checkmate of the shadowy tactics resorted to by that leather-lunged *coterie* known as the "Tea Trade Association Club."

Tea.—The total receipts of Congou to date are estimated at the equivalent of about 280,000 chests; but supplies from nearly all the districts above the city of Kien Ning are temporarily delayed, owing to serious riots between rival cargo boat guilds in the vicinity of that place. These disturbances are, however, quite local, and will no doubt be suppressed in the course of a few days, when arrivals of first crop leaf on an unusually large scale may be looked for. So far, foreign buyers have abstained from regular operations in the open market, though certain isolated transactions, on private terms, have transpired. Further shipments on native account, and on joint account with Teamen, are also reported.

Freight.—To London—per steamer:—£3.10 *a* £5 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia—per steamer:—£3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Vessels on the berth.—For London.—Steam-ships *Orestes* (under despatch at £4 per ton), *Gleneagle*, (fully engaged at £5 per ton), *Glenlyon*, *Glenroy*, *Benarty*, and *Braemar Castle*. For Australia.—Steamships *Killarney*, and *Menmuir*, and sailing vessel *Sybil*.

Vessels expected to load.—For London.—Steam-ships *Electra*, and *Kenmure Castle*. For Australia.—Steam-ship *B wen*, and possibly the steam-ship *Ocean*.

SHANGHAI.

(*N. C. D. News.*)

The U.S. corvette *Ashuelot* left yesterday (6th) morning about half-past ten. Admiral Patterson had placed her at the disposal of O. N. Denny, Esq., the United States Consul-General, and he has gone up the Yangtsze to pay official visits at the various ports, expecting to return about the 20th or 21st inst. He is accompanied by Mr F. D. Cheshire, Interpreter, at the Consulate-General here. Mr Joseph Haas has undertaken the performance of Mr Cheshire's duties at the Mixed Court during his absence.

Yesterday morning (4th), at the Mixed Court, several Chinese were examined by the Chinese Magistrate Chên, and Señor A. M. de Oliveira, Interpreter to the Spanish Consulate, with the view to elicit information respecting the recent mysterious death of Theodor Guillermo, a Manila man belonging to the Town Band. The whole morning was taken up, but the results were so unsatisfactory that the Chinese Magistrate said he would write to the Chih Hsien and ask him to question the individuals detained by the Police. One man admitted in the course of his examination that he had taken a brass watch chain from the deceased as he lay on the road.

Shortly before six o'clock last evening (7th), a fire broke out in the city near the Tea Gardens and burned furiously until ten o'clock, when there was a marked diminution in the flames. It is said that about two hundred houses were destroyed. Some sailors from the foreign men-of-war in port and several foreigners assisted to extinguish the flames.

In a letter from one of the officers of the U.S. corvette *Monocacy* received yesterday from Chefoo, it is stated that on the morning of Sunday, the 30th ult., the day after that vessel left Shanghai, the wind began to blow very strong, and that by midnight there was a "living gale." The *Monocacy* lay-to for 36 hours, and, with the exception of a few slight injuries, stood the storm very well for a paddle-wheel boat. She reached Chefoo on Thursday evening at nine o'clock. Steamers arriving there about the same time reported the storm as a typhoon, but the writer only considered it a heavy gale with the shifting wind of a typhoon, blowing at different times from all points of the compass.

The Chinese gunboat, formerly known as the *Elsa*, went into Collier's Dock on Sunday night, having sustained injuries by recently going on a rock in the Gulf of Pechili. It seems that she was at sea with others performing fleet manœuvres, and the mishap occurred when she was going almost "dead slow." It is thought that if she had been running at a greater speed she would probably have gone over the rock without doing herself so much harm as she did. She remained on it about twelve hours. It is stated that there was no foreigner on board at the time. The rudder forward is broken, and the keel is injured in several places. The place where the most important damage was sustained is about amidships where the plates on each side of the keel are very much bent. It is thought that about a dozen plates will have to be straightened, and that three or four will have to be replaced by new ones.

(*Mercury.*)

A Naval Court of Enquiry was held upon the accident to the *Breconshire* and Captain Sturrock was acquitted of all blame. Mr Alabaster, H. B. M. Consul was President.

(*Courier.*)

We notice that men-of-war sailors from the Russian gunboats come on shore-liberty with their knives, while the marines from the Spanish corvette carry their side arms. This is a dangerous custom, for should any of the men get into a row, there is a possibility of blood being shed. A short time ago some English sailors and Spanish marines quarrelled in a tavern in Hongkew. A marine drew his weapon, but was disarmed by the sailors. It may be noticed that neither British nor American sailors are allowed ashore with their knives.

At H. B. M.'s Police Court, this morning, a Spanish subject, who is a quartermaster on the British steamer *Tientsin*, was tried for assaulting and wounding another quartermaster. When an offence is committed *on shore* it has always been the custom to have the prisoner brought before his own Consul, irrespective of the vessel he may be serving on board of, but in cases where the offence is committed *on board* a British vessel, the British authorities claim the right to try the prisoner.

At a meeting of the Margary Memorial Committee held this afternoon (7th) at the British Consulate, it was arranged—Mr Grosvenor having consented—that the monument is to be uncovered on Thursday afternoon at five o'clock. The memorial is thirty-seven feet high, and is built of red and green Ningpo stone. The base and pillars are of green stone while the column and spire are of red stone. The principal capital was carved by Messrs Farmer and Brindley, as were also the four lions which are placed at the base. The structure is built from designs by Mr J. M. Cory, architect, Shanghai, and is a unique and handsome piece of workmanship. The stone steps, which are to be of Soochow granite, still remain to be placed in position, but this will be done within the next few days. We believe it is intended to place suitable inscriptions and the Margary coat of arms on two sides, and those of the Municipality on the other two sides of the edifice. The monument, which takes the form of a cross, is of Gothic design. In the panels beneath the arcades are four shields. The whole is surmounted by a wrought-iron cross. Up to date the monument has cost close on £1,500.

DESTITUTION IN HONGKONG.

An important document appears in the *Gazette* of this week relating to the above subject. On the 2nd April C. S. O. No. 773, of 1880, went before the Governor; this was an application by a widow Ch'an nie Ng, for relief having been left destitute with two children. On that application there appears to have been a note by Dr Eitel, "Acting Chinese Secretary," which is not given, and the Governor's minute on the papers was as follows:—

I agree with Dr Eitel's note on this petition and would be glad if he would suggest some way of mitigating the evils of this form of destitution whilst avoiding the formation of a pauper class.

Meanwhile let him give this poor woman $5 from the Charitable Allowance Fund.

In pursuance of the above minute by His Excellency Dr Eitel submits the following considerations; the subject is one of vital importance and one that was bound to be raised in a prominent and pressing manner sooner or later. The report is an able, comprehensive, and important one, with which we shall deal in our editorial columns at an early opportunity. The report is as follows:—

1.—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF DESTITUTES IN HONGKONG.

The classes of destitutes, *i.e.* of persons destitute of the actual necessaries of life, at present to be found in Hongkong, may roughly be divided into non-resident foreigners (*i.e.* Europeans, Americans, Indians, and Malays), Macao or Hongkong born Portuguese, and Chinese.

As to non-resident foreigners arriving here in a state of destitution, or lapsing into it after arrival, their respective Consuls and countrymen speedily take some steps to get them shipped off elsewhere, as most foreign nationalities here consider it a duty of national self-respect to rid the Colony of their own paupers. Nevertheless there is always a small fluctuating residue of non-descript seamen, deserters, or men discharged from Hospital, who are beyond the pale of the Merchant Shipping Act, disowned by their respective Consuls and Shipping Masters, "beach-combers" well known to the Marine Magistrate as incorrigible loafers or to the Police Magistrate as drunken sots. They hang about the grog-shops, levy blackmail on former shipmates and on native fruit-hawkers, call at gentlemen's houses early in the morning begging for food and clothes which are forthwith converted into drink, and manage to get on well enough in summer when they can sleep out on the hillside or anywhere, but in winter they generally prefer to accept sulkily the hospitality of the gaol where two meals a day and a bed at night are furnished to them, provided they turn in early in the evening and look out in day time for employment, which eventually takes them away from the Colony.

As to Macao or Hongkong born Portuguese destitutes, there are always women going about with begging petitions at all hours of the day, calling at private houses, but generally not importunate. Deserving Portuguese poor have, however, their ecclesiastical charities to provide for their direst wants, and there is also a Society of St. Vincent de Paul which is a sort of Portuguese Charity Organization Society for the poor in the Colony.

As to Chinese destitutes there is no provision made by Government, nor by private organization, for dealing with Chinese forms of destitution in a systematic and at the same time humane and rational manner. Chinese destitution, as seen in Hongkong, consists in the first instance of hereditary and professional mendicants, viz., lepers and professional beggars, who use personal raggedness and physical debility or deformity as a means to gain a livelihood by begging for food and base cash. They frequently also employ children who dog the steps of strangers, especially in Queen's Road Central, clamouring for "kumsha," whilst they themselves keep a lookout to give timely warning in the rare case of a Constable awaking to his duty of interfering in the matter. A second class of Chinese destitutes consists of strangers, waifs and strays cast on the community by kidnappers who have been interfered with by the Police and are then lodged at the Tung-wá Hospital, or of lunatics for whom also there is no other refuge but the Tung-wá Hospital, or of stray orphans, or travellers left penniless *en route*. A third class of Chinese destitutes consists of men disabled by accident, illness or excessive opium smoking, who have no friends here and no money to return to their ancestral homes, or of women with a larger number of children than they can, in the absence or through the desertion of their husbands, support, and who, especially since the Chief Justice's late judgment on the subject of domestic servitude, are prevented by fear of prosecution from disposing of their children for legitimate domestic purposes by arrangement with other families.

For all these Chinese destitutes, who, in proportion to a population of over 140,000 Chinese in the Colony, happily form but a comparatively small number, there is neither poor-house nor dispensary, nor hospital, nor even lunatic asylum, provided by the Government. There is indeed the Tung-wá Hospital, but the Committee are so afraid of being burdened with permanent pauper patients, that no poor are admitted into the Hospital without recommendation on the part of influential subscribers. There is also a Poor Box of very limited means at the Magistracy, but none but cases of extraordinary misery, or paupers able to tell a specially plausible story, get a dole. There is further a Charitable Allowance Fund annually included in the Estimates and under the control of the Governor. But as neither Magistrates nor His Excellency the Governor have or can have any means at hand to discriminate between the deserving and the undeserving indigent, there is grave reason to believe that even these very limited funds do more harm than good, as far as Chinese destitutes are concerned, and for this reason no doubt the Governor's Charitable Allowance Fund is mostly used for the charitable institutions of the Missionaries. Although many of the Chinese destitutes in the Colony were born here and are consequently British subjects, they have, happily for the peace of the Government, no notion of the existence of the Poor Box at the Magistracy or of the Governor's Charitable Allowance Fund, nor have they any idea that, as Lord Ellenborough (see 4 East's Reports, 108) has established, the law of humanity, to which English Common Law must be assumed to conform, puts the Government under obligation to afford relief even to aliens and therefore *à fortiori* to British subjects to save them from starvation.

2.—THE WAY IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HITHERTO DEALT WITH DESTITUTION.

Barbaric, as some of the provisions of the Elizabethan Acts (39th and 43rd) were, and deterrent as the leading principle of the English Poor Law Act of 1834 is, the law of England, from Queen Elizabeth to the present day, rested on the two humane and rational principles, viz.: relief to the disabled without work and relief to the able-bodied in return for work. To these old pillars on which the Poor Law of England rested for the last three centuries, the Act of 1834 added the establishment of a powerful Poor Law Executive, for purposes of inquiry and control, prohibition and direction. Whether outdoor relief is combined with the old work-house system as in England, or excluded in favour of the work-house test as in Ireland, the one leading idea of the English and Irish Poor Law is that no one in the country can by law remain destitute of the actual necessaries of life.

The local laws of this Colony, I regret to say, approach in barbarity the severest provisions of the Elizabethan Acts whilst making no provision whatever for relief even to the disabled, orphans or lunatics. Ordinance No. 14 of 1845, Section 11, 17, says, "every person who shall beg, or expose any sore or infirmity to view, for the purpose of exciting compassion and obtaining alms, ... shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five Pounds," provided this offence is committed in any thoroughfare, or public place or adjacent thereto, within the Colony of Hongkong. Ordinance No. 14 of 1856, recognizes, in a certain legal sense at least, the "rights of paupers" by making provision in Section X, that nothing contained in this Ordinance (regarding fees and costs in Equity suits) shall prejudice paupers in respect of their right of proceeding without fee or reward. Section XXIII of Ordinance No. 8 of 1858, which by its title applies to Chinese only, reads mildly enough, "mendicancy in the public highways or streets is hereby forbidden," but Section XXVIII provides the following penalties for every offence against Section XXIII, "a sum not exceeding five dollars; or the offender shall, at the discretion of the Court, receive not more than thirty-six blows *nor less than five blows* with a rattan, and be deported to his native country, or with the consent of such offender, to any other place, if His Excellency the Governor shall so decide." Ordinance No. 6 of 1866, Section XXI of which also applies to Chinese only, provides that every master of a junk bringing into the Colony any persons who shall, in the opinion of the Court before which the offence shall be tried, have come to the Colony for the purpose of mendicancy, or any person suffering from leprosy or any other contagious diseases, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than one dollar for every such person so brought by him as aforesaid." Ordinance No. 8 of 1876, Section XV enacts "any person convicted before a Magistrate of mendicancy in this Colony shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, or in default thereof, to imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding twenty-one days, or, in the discretion of the Magistrate, shall be liable to be whipped thirty-six strokes and be sent to his native place."

This is therefore all that the Law of Hongkong offers to destitutes, fine and imprisonment with or without hard labour, and, in the case of Chinese, also whipping and deportation to the destitute's native country, or if the destitute be a native of Hongkong, to that delightfully vague region designated by the Ordinance as "any other place." None of these Ordinances defines its terms as relating to the destitute. Some are professedly pieces of class legislation, leave it to the Magistrate's discretion, to decide what mendicity may be, with what intent a pauper may come to Hongkong, or what purpose a man with a canker in his face may have in walking through the streets, and finally leave it also to the Magistrate's discretion, which practically means his temper, to say when it may please him to fine and imprison or to whip and deport.

This condition of the law regarding Chinese destitutes, being exclusively repressive and deterrent, is certainly not humane. But it is not even rational, unless poverty and destitution are to be considered as a crime. For if destitution is considered as what it really is, viz. a misfortune, and if we remember that all the world over, whenever the poor are left to private charity, a certain amount of mendicity is inevitable, it will be apparent that it is neither humane nor reasonable for the Government to have no other remedy to offer for the misfortune of its Chinese subjects nor for the natural consequences of such misfortune but that of fine, imprisonment, whipping and deportation. Hongkong was once supposed to be likely to serve as a model Colony to exhibit before the view of the benighted so-called semi-civilized pagans of China the bright example of a Christian Government and a civilized community. And indeed when we compare the state of things in Hongkong with that of England we seem to have something to boast of by way of the blood-bought results of this unchristian mode of dealing with the poor and the destitute. Whilst according to the Statesman's Year-Book for 1880 (p. 243) the number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and casual poor, in receipt of public relief in the several unions and parishes of England and Wales in 1879, amounting to 800,426, is such that there is at present one pauper to every thirty persons in England and Wales, we have in a population of over 140,000 Chinese in Hongkong not one pauper in receipt of Government or Colonial relief, and the actual number of paupers in the Colony may safely be estimated not to exceed a few hundred. But, however successful the results of this barbaric policy of brute repression may appear on the surface, the means employed to secure these results are anything but creditable to a Christian Government or a civilized community.

3.—DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED IN DEALING WITH DESTITUTES IN HONGKONG.

As regards foreign destitutes, who are aliens, it is obvious that with the aid afforded by the private charity of the various nationalities represented among the residents of Hongkong, under the guidance of their respective Consuls, the condition of those foreign destitutes, who are aliens, Government interference would be entirely uncalled for. In the case of non-descript foreign destitutes, disowned by their respective Consuls, and in the case of British destitutes, anything done by the Government over and above what is now being done in furnishing such destitutes with board and lodging in the Gaol, would tend to make the situation of a "beach comber" or destitute here more eligible than the lot of a hardworking seaman or stoker, and consequently put a premium on loafing and idleness. Portuguese destitutes also may well be left to the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul which, in case of special need, will know how to apply to Government for aid.

As regards Chinese destitutes it may fairly be conceded, that, barbaric as the provisions of such local Ordinances are as those of No. 8 of 1858 and No. 8 of 1876 which authorise whipping and deportation in simple cases of mendicancy, they were no doubt prompted by the danger which does lie near, on account of the proximity of the Chinese frontier, that indiscriminate and lavish aid afforded in Hongkong to destitutes, be it by the Government or by private charity, would practically act like a magnet attracting from all the nooks and corners of the Canton Province swarms of professional beggars and lepers to a Colony like this where money is more plentiful than anywhere in the province of Canton. It must also be considered that the lot of a beggar or pauper is not a very hard one in China. There are infirmaries for the aged of both sexes, asylums for the blind, homes for the lepers, and orphanages in Canton and elsewhere. Lepers have their homesteads everywhere along the rivers in the Canton Province, and levy their fees on the river traffic. Professional beggars make their homes in temples, and are formed into guilds and receive quarterly allowances and semi-annual public dinners from mercantile corporations. No shopkeeper dares to turn away a beggar though he may keep him waiting for a handful of rice or for a cash some hours at a time. Nevertheless pauperism is treated by the Chinese as the evidence of Divine Judgment, as a pre-destined calamity. Chinese charity, though it does afford relief to paupers, treats pauperism in such a discreet way that it leaves pauperism, in spite of the relief afforded to individuals, its innate character of a misfortune. Indeed the experience of Europe has also served to teach, what the Chinese maintain, that we must leave pauperism as we find it, viz., as a misfortune, or else we poison by misdirected charity the first springs of industry, thrift and self-help and put a premium on imposture, improvidence and pauperism. The Chinese are habitually temperate, thrifty, provident and loyally devoted to the duties of filial piety and the obligations of social ties. If the certainty of subsistence, be it ever so scanty, were held out by law to the destitute of Hongkong, it would tend to undermine the moral tone, the thrift and frugal industry of the Chinese. Where large classes of the population, as in Europe, are habitually intemperate, or, where, as in many agricultural districts of the United Kingdom, there is an unsatisfactory diffusion of property and where wages are too low to provide for the labourer's future, Poor Laws and Poor Rates are justifiable. But as none of these conditions exist here, any dealing with pauperism in Hongkong on the model of English, Irish or Scotch Poor Laws is not only uncalled for but would tend to produce here those same deplorable features of European pauperism. Again, both in Europe and in the United States, it has been found that all State aid given directly to the poor tends to lessen the exercise of filial and domestic duties, the very virtues in which Chinese at present excel. On the other hand, whilst all pampering of pauperism is to be earnestly deprecated as anything tending to encourage habitual reliance on the aid of others is fatal to energy, self-help and industry, so on the other hand a system of brute barbarism, such as flogging and deportation, and the utter absence of Government care for the destitute, is equally or even more fatal to the interests of the destitutes and the State. As judicious aid encourages self-help and places the destitute into such a position that he shall never require aid again, so the refusal of all aid and assistance and the brute sternness of the deterrent policy which holds out but the cell or the lash and no kindly hand to help, and treats poverty as a crime and not merely as a misfortune, causes loss of hope and courage, paralyzes all energy and drives to wild despair. The unusual number of suicides constantly occurring in Hongkong, and of cases of persons found dead, is to be laid at the door of this brute deterrent policy in dealing with destitution.

4.—REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

As will be seen from the preceding remark, I neither recommend the introduction of a Poor Law and compulsory Poor Rates, nor direct assumption by the State of the work of dispensing public charity. It could easily be shown that many of the canons of English Political Economy, based as they are on the state of things which the United Kingdom presents, are inapplicable to the different conditions of commerce and society in this Colony. I am therefore by no means prepared to accept even John Stuart Mill as an infallible authority. Nevertheless I am also persuaded that he is incontrovertibly right in saying (Principles of Political Economy, People's Edition, p. 585) that "what the State may and should abandon to private charity is the task of distinguishing between one case of real necessity and another," and that "the State cannot undertake to discriminate between the deserving and the undeserving indigent." In harmony with this principle I would recommend that the remedy for Hongkong destitution be left in the main to private charity and to voluntary effort, but that the Government should do everything in its power to organize by law private charity which may then be supplemented by State aid. What Hongkong specially needs therefore is a "Chinese Charity Organization Society," which would raise funds by voluntary subscriptions, supplemented if need be by the Government for constructional purposes at first; which would subject destitutes to a vigilant and beneficial scrutiny, not by paid Inspectors but by voluntary workers of social position and wealth; which would render fraud impossible and relief unpalatable and thus neither discourage the faint-hearted and despairing, nor suffer the improvident and idle to lapse into contented pauperism. Such a Society, however, can of course not be created artificially. It requires men of wealth and position, men of character and influence, men who have love and vocation for such work. But in my opinion it is the duty of a Government dealing with native races to take advantage of native virtues and educate them up to a higher level by encouraging and drawing out every good tendency and giving countenance to deserving men of energy, intelligence and humane feeling. The best way of encouraging the Chinese in the Colony to establish of their own accord such a "Charity Organization Society" as I recommend, would be for His Excellency the Governor at once to appoint a certain number of influential Chinese gentlemen as a first nucleus of a "Committee of Referees." They should be recognized as such by the Government, honoured in native style, and trusted to advise the Government in all cases of appeal made by individual Chinese destitutes, to investigate such cases, to deal with them discriminately and to afford relief so as to avoid the formation of a pauper class. For the last two years His Excellency the Governor has virtually done this, and instead of consulting, as he originally did, the Tung-wa Committee, His Excellency has occasionally referred questions affecting Chinese poor to certain leading men as the Nam-pak-hong merchants. All I advocate is the formal recognition of just such a "Committee of Referees" who should not be Compradors, not the Tung-wa Hospital Association, and yet have sufficient influence in the latter Committee to secure the hearty co-operation of the Tung-wa Hospital staff when needed. Such a Committee of Referees would soon develop into a Charity Organization Society and possibly other organizing Committees of reference for municipal affairs might develop from such a stock.

But there are other remedies, in my opinion, which should be seen to by the Government at the same time. In the first instance, the Law, as it stands in its barbaric provisions regarding the flogging of mendicants, should be revised. Next, as the great fountain source from which destitution springs is to be found in the poorest classes of the population, the poor should have less obstacles thrown in the way of their obtaining squatter's licences free of hampering conditions, for settling on the hillsides, for erecting their sheds and cottages in their own style, for keeping pigs and poultry and raising vegetables. Next, I would recommend that neither the Government Civil Hospital nor the Government Lunatic Asylum be kept closed against the Chinese as these institutions hitherto were. The Magdalene Institution at Wan tsai should be accorded State aid on a far more liberal principle, so as to enable that charitable institution to combine with its present purposes a free hospital for the contagious diseases of women. Arrangements should also be made in the Gaol or elsewhere, either independently by the Government or in combination with the West Point Reformatory, to separate juvenile offenders, who only too frequently drift either into the condition of habitual paupers or criminals, from all the other prisoners in the Gaol, and to subject them, during the term of their imprisonment, to an essentially different treatment, such as would not merely be deterrent but tend towards a reformation of habit and character. But as most important of all I regard the duty of the Government to aim, without claiming a monopoly for its education, at obtaining a stronger influence on the elementary education of the lower classes. Public funds should therefore be far more liberally devoted to the education of the poorest than to that of the well-to-do classes, and the promotion of English teaching in elementary schools for the common people should be attempted by the Government in preference to the costly teaching of the higher branches of an English Education desired by the middle and upper classes of Chinese residents.

E. J. Eitel,
Acting Chinese Secretary.

22nd April, 1880.

WORD SQUARES.

Prizes of $15 and $10 are offered to ladies who succeed in "squaring" the greatest number of words by the Saturday preceding Midsummer Day next.

Particular attention is called to the following Revised Rules:—

Words squared with ordinary English words will receive three credits, those squared by employing words not in common use and Anglicised proper names will receive two, and those squared by using technical terms and foreign words one credit. These credits will be accumulative, and successful answers will be published. No word will rank as a common English word unless it can be found in a modern English Dictionary: while at the same time it must be understood that many words to be found in modern English Dictionaries are not common words.

All answers should be sent to the Editor, *China Mail*, by noon on Saturday, and a new word will be given each week.

"SCHOOL."

Second-class answers have been received from "Arethusa" and "Janet," as follows:—

S C H O O L	S C H O O L
C H E G R E	C R A M B O
H E A L E D	H A Z E L S
O G L I N G	O M E G A S
O R E N S E	O B L A T E
L E D G E R	L O S S E S

The next word to be "squared" is "CIRCLE."

This squaring of the "CIRCLE" will be the last and deciding "square," unless it be found necessary to give an extra word to decide between competitors who may have accumulated an equal number of credits.

A HOLIDAY IN BOSOBOSO.

(The Californian.)

[CONCLUDED.]

Father Remigio is the *cura* of Bosoboso, and a jolly good fellow, though not very clerical. He swears like a pirate. If the good Bishop could only know all his peccadilloes, he would certainly put him in the calaboose under the episcopal residence. But the bishop is far enough away to-day, and the object of all assembled is to enjoy themselves as much as possible. It is about ten o'clock when we ride in under the welcome shade of the convent. Going up a low flight of stone steps, we enter a large and unfurnished room, utterly cheerless, and so large that there is not furniture enough in the Philippines to fill it. Scattered about are many friends and acquaintances, some clerical and some lay. "Let's have a dance!" shouts Father Remigio. No one objects, and Angel and Juan are sent out for the girls. No one else in the village could induce the girls to come at such an hour, on such an off-hand invitation; but the *cura* of a Philippine village is a despot, willingly obeyed, especially by the ladies of his flock. Soon they come trooping in by twos and threes, and are ranged on chairs, round against the wall. All the men and old women smoke. Cigars are scattered about in profusion. French and Spanish wines, brandy, gin, and bottled beer are to be found in the remotest corners of the islands, and are invariably offered to all guests. The band is back from the funeral by this time, and with the *habanera*, the "Banks of the Pasig," the dance begins. Father Remigio ungirdles his blue Franciscan habit and—it's well the bishop doesn't see him—appears now as a stout young man, dressed in a gaudy green shirt, worn outside, in the style of the country. The room, before so cheerless, is now entirely changed. A "Virginia Reel" is in full progress. Strange to say, this dance has become naturalized—introduced by some wandering American, probably. Some of the girls are very pretty, and all dance divinely. All dress in bright, striking colors, and the effect is picturesque.

I go out through the kitchen to look down into the stable underneath, and see how my horse fares, well knowing that convent servants are none of the best. Here I find Father Remigio greatly excited, and upbraiding Juan in a loud tone of voice. The rascal deserved it. It seemed that he had been ordered to harness the horses to the carriage, and bring to the scene of festivity some very particular lady friends of the *cura*. These, on arriving late, had complained to him that there was something the matter with the horses, as they were unable to keep the road. Investigation had extorted from Juan the confession that he had stolen their rice for the last month, and had spent the proceeds in gambling. Having got thus far, Father Remigio went to get his rattan—every housekeeper has this in reserve. Of all dirty places, a convent kitchen, in native hands, is the worst. As there are no chimneys, the soot accumulates over everything. The kitchen, to-day, is in an unusual state of hubbub, in preparing the feast for the dancers. Father R. appears, and orders Juan to lie down. This precious specimen is married, has a family of his own, and is at least thirty years old. The other servants go quietly on with their work, or look rather pleased to see the victim wince. After two or three strokes he starts up on his feet, but is ordered down again, and extends himself on the floor, face down. Two or three more whacks, and he is up again. "For mercy's sake, father, I've had enough!" But no, justice is still unsatisfied, and he has to get down again, and receive the remainder of the twenty-five, well laid on. He does not even whimper, but goes off quietly, and, for that day at least, may be trusted to do what he is told. Slavery has never been known here, but servants recognize the right of their employers to flog them. The housekeeper's rule is, "the wages in one hand [$4 a month], and the rattan in the other;" and it is impossible to be fairly served on any other basis.

After a hearty dinner, the ladies take themselves off. Then each guest provides himself with a pillow and a straw mat, and all enjoy a *siesta* till four o'clock. Then chocolate and cigars, and we are ready for more amusement. Two horses are matched to fight this afternoon for five hundred dollars a side, and Father R. says he will take us to the spot on the outskirts of the village. This is a common form of amusement in some of the provinces. After a pleasant walk through shady streets, past little blue and white houses, some tastefully carved with various designs, we see quite a crowd under a large mango-tree, on the edge of a paddyfield. The crop has been gathered and the water turned off, and the result is a smooth surface covered with a short, yellow stubble—an excellent place for a contest of any kind. No women are to be seen here; all are men. The rivals are kept as distant as possible, and each is surrounded by a knot of admirers as "backers." The nearer, and the favorite in the betting, is a bay. He is the larger, and looks sufficiently vicious. Each is accompanied by a favorite mare, with whom he has been running for some weeks. The mares are fastened to a stake on their champion's side of the field. The other contestant is a white, and does not look very formidable. Horses are not indigenous to the islands, but were introduced by the Spaniards. Neither of these is apparently worth over twenty-five dollars, so their owners can afford to sacrifice them. Father R. had sent word that he was coming to the spot with some friends, and they are only awaiting our arrival, as everything was now in readiness. The stallions are brought up head to head, held by their owners, who, at a signal, slip the halters and get out of the way as soon as possible. Fired at the sight of a possible rival, they rush at each other without the loss of a moment. Thundering kicks rain on the ribs, but do not seem to affect either combatant. They keep head to head as much as possible—each endeavoring to get a good hold with the teeth. Though they have not been engaged five minutes, both of their noses are streaming with blood. Finally, the white gets a firm hold of the bay's nostril, so firm that it can not tear out, and the pain makes the sufferer fairly shriek for mercy. When loosened, he had no further desire for contest. It is noticeable that here the white horse possesses the greatest endurance—his color absorbing less heat from the sun.

From here we stroll back to the centre of the village, not far from the church, proposing to visit the cock-pit. In passing the church-door, we notice a body on a bier—coffins are dispensed with—placed squarely across the entrance-way. It seems that the family have no money to pay the burial-fees, and take this method of bringing it to the notice of the *cura*. After dark, the sacristan will convey it to the burial-ground.

The cock-pit proclaims its locality by the loud shouts of the spectators and the incessant crowing of the cocks. The Spanish Government at one time proposed to abolish this amusement; but, in doing so, it was found that the main inducement to labor had been taken away. The native would not work unless it was to gain something to wager in his favorite pastime. So, very wisely, the business was legalized, and the right sold to the highest bidder. Each country town has its cock-pit, and no fighting is permitted outside of it, and here only on Sundays and regular holidays. We meet a few disappointed ones carrying home their dead birds; but most all the travel is in the opposite direction. We pass in with the rest—the nice-looking creole girl who keeps the gate smiling and bowing and admitting us free, as Europeans are not generally seen at this place of resort, and are therefore treated as guests. The entrance-fee for natives is about three cents, when they come as spectators. Those bringing cocks are charged a *real*, or twelve and a half cents. We find ourselves in a large amphitheatre, where the noise from the crowing is deafening. Each bird is pegged down with a cord of about ten feet in length, and walking through this maze is a difficult matter. On one side is a stand for the sale of sweetmeats, and on the other is a sort of out-door restaurant. Crowds of natives, principally men, move about or keep guard over their charges. The birds, from being constantly handled, are very tame; but resent a push from your foot with an angry cackle, or perhaps a good sharp blow, delivered in fighting style. The matches are almost invariably made on the spot. The owner brings his cock to the pit without the least idea with whom he is to fight; but firmly resolved not to engage unless he thinks the advantage is on his side, be it either of weight, age, or size. His patience is most provoking. If he can get no advantage of these objects, he will go home when night comes, and patiently wait for the following Sunday to repeat these tactics.

We soon come upon a pair that are really matched to fight, each commanding a little coterie of admirers. The owner lifts him from the ground, takes off the string, and extends his left leg to have the knife bound on. The natural spur has been cut down to a stump, and to this is bound a sharp steel blade about three inches in length, curving inward. When this operation is finished, a sheath is carefully fitted on the knife. The judge, a dignified native armed with a rattan, is in charge of the ceremonies. He politely offers us seats near the money table. Now the owners come forward and lay down their bets. These are limited by law to fifty dollars on a single fight, but they often go much higher. Then, stepping into the pit, each holding his bird by the tail, they place them on the ground, and allow them almost to meet. Then they take them up again, and, covering the head with the hand, each allows his adversary a promiscuous peck at the gills. The judge waves his hand as a signal to uncover. The excitement is now at fever heat. A perfect Babel prevails. Betters are dancing all over the ring. Some even offer odds, but never seem to give more than five to four. Now the sheaths are off, and the fight is about to begin. Not a whisper is heard. Then each owner endeavors to animate his pet to the combat. He pulls the joints of his toes, spits on his head, tickles his tail, and finally pulls out a feather, which he carefully holds in his mouth for luck, and then puts him on the ground about a yard from his adversary. With such weapons, as may be imagined, combats are short and decisive. On this occasion, my favorite, whose bold eye and scaly legs had induced me to wager five dollars on his prowess, after one or two sharp passes, stood without his knife before his opponent, and without even his natural spur, as that had been cut down. A chance blow had neatly relieved him of his knife, and there he was, like an unarmed man before a swordsman. There seemed to be no doubt about the result. But, to the surprise of all, he forced the fighting, and skillfully avoiding the murderous blows aimed at him, he pounded his adversary with his stump to such good purpose that he was soon pursuing him in triumph around the ring, and won the fight, and money amidst the most enthusiastic shouts.

The day's festivities conclude with fireworks on the plaza, and at just nine o'clock an enormous fire balloon, carrying a small pig, is sent up. The shouts of admiration from the assembled multitude are answered by the fainter and fainter squeals of the hapless animal as he sails off into the still night air.

ARTHUR T. MARVIN.

JAPANESE PAPER.

The *Globe* says:—The British papermaker had better look to himself; the little Japs have just proclaimed their intention of invading his territory, and experience shows that these enterprising islanders are not to be daunted by a few initial failures, whenever they see their way to making a good profit out of eventual success. The declaration of hostilities comes to us in an announcement that "the Imperial Government of Japan having established large paper mills at Tokio, are prepared to receive orders for every description of paper in any quality, weight, or size." This challenge is followed by the address of the London agency, and seven samples of paper are appended. The quality of these leaves little to be desired, the surface being fine and the texture close and tenacious. Indeed, some of the thicker sheets are almost as difficult to tear as parchment, while the whole are very pleasant to write upon. This latter is especially the case with the very thin paper, intended, we presume, for correspondence involving heavy postage. As a rule, what is called "overland paper" does not allow a fine steel pen to travel freely, and it is also liable to blot, owing to the running of the ink. The Japanese specimen has neither of these disadvantages, and we should imagine, therefore, that it would find a ready sale if properly placed before the public. Three of the samples are labelled "suited for printing," but it may be doubted whether their surfaces are not too smooth for this purpose. The main objection, however, to the whole batch, so far as commercial use is concerned, is the high price. Not too high, perhaps, for the superior quality, but beyond the limit imposed by economical exigencies. The prices range between about 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., and therefore greatly exceed those of current English papers. At present, however, the experiment is only in its infancy, and we have little doubt that the same quick intelligence which has supplied many of our wants with the manufactures of Japan will soon meet that other great requirement—a strong, moderately stout, and cheap printing paper. Owing to the progress of education, the demand for this article is constantly increasing, and although the supply has been recruited from many new sources of late years, the commodity still remains dearer than might be desired.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

The Archimandrite Nikolai, President of the Orthodox Russian Mission in Japan, made some remarks about Catholicism and Protestantism at Moscow on the occasion of his appointment as Bishop of Revel. He said that great results had been achieved by the Mission in converting the heathen to the Orthodox Church, but that the Russian missionaries also had to think of their misled brethren, the Catholics and the Protestants. He had lived twenty years abroad, and had seen many pious Catholics and Protestants, but though some of them were very intelligent and cultivated men, he had never met one who had any logical notions of religion. The reason of this was that Catholicism and Protestantism was a mixture of revealed truths and human discoveries which cannot be reconciled with each other. Pious Catholics and Protestants usually practice with zeal the divine elements of their religion, but they instinctively avoid even speaking of the human discoveries which are included among their doctrines. Such people are already Orthodox without knowing it. But the great majority of people reject both Catholicism and Protestantism as irreconcilable with common sense, and, knowing no other religion, become unbelievers. It is therefore the duty of all pious Russians to do their utmost to propagate their religion among the peoples of the West in order to save them from becoming the slaves of their passions in adopting the doctrine of their philosophers. The Archimandrite concluded by urging that Russian missionaries should be sent into all the countries of Western Europe to combat the errors of Catholicism and Protestantism by pamphlets, sermons, and public discussion.

WE learn from one of the English weekly journals that a society has recently been started in Berne, under the title of "Der Kunstligthistisch[illegible]" [illegible] translation of the title is the society for [illegible] one's hat to a friend.

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* tells this story: [illegible]

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.
Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. COOK, Proprietor.

Stores, Books, &c.

Publishers of the Largest Collection of Views in the Empire, and *genre* Illustrations of the Chinese.—AFONG'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 8, Queen's Road.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially-selected Cigars.—MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—WM. SCHMIDT & Co., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts. Hour, ...20 cts.
Three hours, ...50 cts. Six hours, ...70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70
Return (direct or by Pok-foo lum).	
Four Coolies,	$1.50
Three Coolies,	1.20
Two Coolies,	1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT.)
Single Trip.

Four Coolies	$0.60
Three Coolies	0.50
Two Coolies	0.40
Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).	
Four Coolies	$1.00
Three Coolies	0.85
Two Coolies	0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (12 hours) | Peak, ...$0 75 each Coolie.
| Gap, ...$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ...10 cents.
Half day, ...35 cents.
Day, ...50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 piculs, per Day	$3.10
1st Class Cargo Boat of 500 piculs, per Load	3.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 piculs, per Day	2.50
[illegible]	1.75
2nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 200 piculs, per Day	1.00
[illegible]	.60

Sampans.

[illegible]

Nothing in the above Scale prevents private agreements.

[illegible]

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters, *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces*.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bonâ fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT *in the Union.*—The chief countries *not* in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	8 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	10
Registration,	None.
Newspapers,	5*
Books & Patterns,	5*

West Indies (Non Union)†, Bolivia‡, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay¶, Uruguay¶.

Letters,	30
Registration,	None.
Newspapers,	5
Books & Patterns,	10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, *via Torres Straits*, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4: *Via Galle*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, *via Aden*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to *British* W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, The San Francisco route is available.
‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.
¶ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

	Letters per ½ oz. (cents)	Registration (cents)	Post Cards each (cents)	Newspapers (cents)	Books and Patterns per 2 oz. (cents)	Parcels, per lb. including Registry (cents)
Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	10	1	2	2	20
Between any other two of the following (through British Offices) viz.: Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam, Cochin China (d), Tonquin (d), and the Philippines (d)	5					

(d) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender; otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, if he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe, &c.*, which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and *vice versa*.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or $50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day,† and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2	18 cents.
" £5	36 "
" £7	54 "
" £10	72 "

Local and Intercolonial Orders.

Up to $25 or £5	35 cents.
" $50 or £10	50 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 1 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,

June 11, 1880.

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Abe, S.	1		Lyttelton, W. H. C.	1	
Aching, Miss	1		Mailler, Capt.	1	
Adahead, E.	1		Maurer Miss Anna	1	
Anderson Robt. J.	1		McClatchie, H. P.	2	
Angan	1		McLeod, P.	1	
Asik, L.	1		Membert Chs. E.	1	
Bachelier, Monsr. F.	1		Merrick, Jas.	1	
Baird, Thos. (Seaman)		1	Mitchell, W.	1	
Bates, Chs. P.	1		Monday, Monsr.	1	
Bell, James (Engineer)		1	Moreno, Capt. C. C.	4	40
Bracewell, C. C.	1		Morpher, Miss	1	
Braun, Mr.	1		Nai Maa	2	
Brisson & Cie.	1 bk.		Nathan, Monsr.	1	
Brooks, W. T.	1		Nobt, P. C.	1	
Burrows, Mrs. H.	1		Oishi, R.	1	
Campbell, A. Scots Guards	1		Ombara, Rawey	1 regd.	
Cheng Game	1		Ormiston, Mrs. J. H.	2	
Chie Yan Mook	2 regd.		Page, Capt.	1	
Cohen, S.	4		Payes, Ira Juan	1 regd.	
Cotwall, M. M.	1		Phelps Homo.	2	
Coulter, Mr.	1		Pike, Capt. John	1	
Curtis Capt. H. E.	1		Pinker, G.	1	
Davenport, C. A.	1		Price Monsr. M. E.	1	
Davis Solomon	1 regd.		Rachel Madme.	1	
Dowling, Jas. M.		1	Rastmann, J.	6	
Dunlop & Co. Messrs	1		Richard, Mrs C.	1	
Fajar Monsr, E.	1		Robertson, James	2	
Frinder, A. W.	1		Sangster, M.	1	
Gaudin, Monsr. H.	1		Sayne, Monsr. le Docteur		1
Gilmour, Allan		6	Schaul, Martin	1	
Gin-Goon-Hong	1 regd.		Shan Wan Chong	1 regd.	
Goldenberg, M.	1 regd.		Showial Ohchange	1	
Graham, Wm.	1		Scott, A.	1	
Grunstein, N.	1		Silberman, T.	1	
Habenichts, Z.	1		Smith Farrary	1	
Hang Sik	1		Smith John, A.	2	
Harris, Capt.	1		Speedy, Capt.	1	
Hartley, John	2		S. S. S.	5	
Hayward, Jas. W.	1		Stedman, Wm.	1	
Ho Ying Hee	1 regd.		Tan King Him	1	
Hope, Charles E.	3	1	Tanning Coy.	1	
House, E. H.	1	1	Telfer, Mr	5	
Im Lee Jui	1 regd.		Thomson, J.	1	
Jackson, Q. P.	1		Thorsen Andrew	2	
Jones, Arthur Percy	4		Tjong Hian	1	
Jong Sing	1		Titmann, Mr	1	
Kam Cheong Tai	1		Tong San Wo	1	
Keeble, W.	1		Tung Fat	1	
Klampermeyer, T.	2		Ung Sang Loong	1 regd.	
Kuhn M.	1		Veneck (Professor)	1	
Lake, Mr. W., Engineer	1		Veitch, M. B.	3	
Laniess, James	1		Wan Sing	1 regd.	
Leguro, Eulalia	1		Wing Chong Loong	1	
Li Sang & Co.	1		Woodley, M.	1	
Lopes, Josefa	1		Wooi-Nam-Sew	1	
Lilly, Capt.	5		Wun Kum Tsung	1	
Lux Filomena, M.	1		Yam Cheang	1	

Detained for Postage.

Dalozzo, D. Juan, Baptista, Montividio, Uruguay — 22 cents to pay.
Diaz Jose, S. D. Costa Rica 25 " "
Kong Shee Yan, c/o Ko Kam Shop, Young Men's Christian Association, Honolulu — L. 15, 1 10

For Merchant Ships.

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Abiel Abbott	1		Hedvag	1	
Accington	1		Helen Marion	2	
Adela	1		Hermine	2	
Agenor	1		Iraza	1	
Albany, s.s.	1		J. A. Thomson	1	
Albion, s.s.	3		James Gardiner	1	
Alex. Newton	1		James Shepherd	2	
Alma	1		Jane Gibson	1	
Amy Turner	1		Janet	1	
Anna Sieben	1		John Nicholson	5	
Auguste Remiers	1		Katie Flickenger	2	
Ballochmyll		1	Lady Aberdour	1	
Belted Will	8		Largo	1	
Blackadder	3	5	Laskar	1	
Brodick Bay	2		Lothair	1	
Carricks	2		Lydia	1	
Castello, s.s.	1		Marian King	1	
Ceres	1		Mary J. Leslie	2	
Chelmsford	2	1	Melbrek	R. 7.1.5	
Chinaman	1	1 regd.	Marapi, s.s.	1	
Chop Sai	1		Middlesex	1	
Chun Wan	1		Mlorenory	2	1
Cilurnum	6		Nonpareil	1	
City of Manchester	1		Pakhoi	1	
Clara Babuyan	2		Pakhelen	1	
Cleomone		1	Pampero	1	1
Concordia	1		Patterdale, s.s.	1	
Conqueror	1 regd.		Prince Amadeo	1	
Conrad	1		Prince Frederick	3	
Cora		1	Queen Mary	1	
Corea		1	R. Robinson	1	
Corer	1		Raphael	1 regd.	
Craigland, s.s.	1		Ricos Genova	2	
Decima, s.s.	1		Riologe	1	
Dinapore	1		Sauvenor	3	1
Ebenezer	4		Smerion	1	
Eden	4		Star	1 regd.	
Emma	1		Stonewall Jackson	3	
Endymion	1		Towyan, s.s.	1	
Fantasie	1		Thamar	1	
G. A. Thomson	1 regd.		Titan	1	
Gladstone	1		Wachusett	1	
Glamorganshire	4		W. H. Cornar	1	
Glandinorvic		1	Winlow	1	1
Grecian	1		Woodvill	2	
Hakon Adelstein	1		Wm. Turner	1	
Hazel Holme	1		Yorktown		1

For Men-of-War, &c.

		Lets.	Pap.
Borrough, T.	*Albatross*	1	
Commr. A. Errington	*Albatross*	1	
Driscoll, Michael	*Comus*	1	
East, Capt.	*Comus*	1	
Grant, Lieut., J. R.	*Albatross*	1	
Jones, A. (Corpl.)	*Foxhound*	1	
Jones, C. H.	*Albatross*	1	
Madeley, G. H.	*Albatross*	1	
Swanson (gunner)	*Foxhound*	1	

Books, etc. without Covers.

Aberdeen Weekly Journal.
Alliance News.
Baedecker's Schweiz.
Bavard.
Bradshaw's Cont. Railway Guide.
British and Foreign Evangelical Review.
Cambrian.
Christian Herald.
Collection of Opinions of Laws.
Comptes Rendus des Seances, &c.
Contemporary Review.
Cosmorama Pittorico.
Cosmos.
Dagbladet.
Dagen's Nyheter.
Daily Review.
Daily Telegraph.
De Aarde.
Echo du Parlement.
Elmshorner Nachrichten.
Express.
Flandre Liberale.
Field.
Figaro.
Financial Reform Almanack.
Foster Porter & Co.
Gaceta de Madrid.
Geschichte und Entwickelung.
Good Words.
Housekeeper.
India Portugueza.
Iron.
Ironmonger.
Iron Trade Journal.
Jeune Republique.
Journal des Debats.
Katalog der Museums.
Kemp's Mer. Gazette.
Konigsberger [illegible] Zeitung.
Missionary Record.
Nationaltidende.
New York Herald.
Observer.
Petit Marseillais.
Republique Francaise.
Saturday Broad Times and Mirror.
[illegible] Son & Co. &c.
South London Observer.
Temperance News.
Universe.
Unsere Zeit Deutsche Revue der Gegenwart.
Western Weekly News.
Zuinermann's Strumpf Manufactur.